

Several ninth-century grammarians active in the Carolingian empire produced commentaries on either or both of Donatus's Ars minor and Ars maior: Smaragdus, Remigius of Auxerre, and the Scotti peregrini Murethach and Sedulius. Unlike the others, Remigius and Sedulius did not restrict their attention to Donatus, but also wrote commentaries on the works of other ancient grammarians.

A. London, BL Cotton Domitian I, ff. 40r-51r: Remigius's commentary on Priscian's Institutio de nomine [HG 326]

Reims, Bibliotheque Municipale 1097, ff. 1r-2r: parts of Remigius's commentary on Priscian's Partitiones (see Gneuss 1988:201)

B. Athelstan [ML 3,13 Glossa super Donatum]

?Worcester [ML 11,38 Ars Sedulii]

C-E. [none]

Those for which there is evidence in later Anglo-Saxon England are thus Remigius's commentaries on Priscian's Institutio de nomine and Partitiones, and one of Sedulius Scottus's commentaries. In the case of Smaragdus's widely circulating Liber in partibus Donati there are two tenuous pieces of evidence: first, the reference in the Glastonbury booklist of 1247/48 to two copies, unus bonus, alter inutilis, might be interpreted as indicating the presence of a worn pre-Conquest copy; secondly, the anonymous grammar Anima quae pars, a parsing grammar of uncertain origin in Worcester Q 5, contains material from Smaragdus, but borrowed from an intermediate source, a text similar to the grammar in Paris, BN lat. 7570, itself also of uncertain (but probably Continental) provenance.

#### Additional bibliography:

Carley, J. "John Leland and the contents of English pre-dissolution libraries: Glastonbury Abbey" Scriptorium 40 (1986) 107-19, esp. p. 118

Fox, W. Remigii Autissiodorensis In artem minorem Donati commentarium (Leipzig 1902)

Gneuss, H. "Eine angelsächsische Königsliste" in S. Kramer and M. Bernhard, ed., Scire litteras: Forschungen zum Mittelalterlichen Geistesgeschichte (Munich 1988 [Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philos.-hist. Klasse, Abhandlungen, N.F., 99])

Hagen, H. ed. Commentum Einsidlense in Donati artem maiorem = Remigius's commentary on the Ars maior, GL 8, 219-74, completed by J.P. Elder "The missing portions of the Commentum Einsidlense on Donatus's Ars grammatica" Harvard Studies in Classical Philology 56-57 (1947) 129-60

Holtz, L. "Grammairiens irlandais au temps de Jean Scot: quelques aspects de leur pedagogie" in Jean Scot Erigene et l'histoire de la philosophie (Paris 1977) 69-78

Holtz, L. "Les innovations theoriques de la grammaire carolingienne: peu de chose. Pourquoi?" in I. Rosier, ed. L'heritage des grammairiens latins de l'Antiquite aux Lumieres (Paris 1988) pp. 133-45

Holtz, L. Murethach (Muridac) in Donati artem maiorem, CCCM 40 (Turnhout 1977)

Holtz, L. "Sur trois commentaires irlandais de l'Art majeur de Donat au IXieme siecle" Revue d'histoire des textes 2 (1972) 45-73

Jeudy, C. "Israel le grammairien et la tradition manuscrite du commentaire de Remi

d'Auxerre a l'Ars minor de Donat" Studi Medievali 3rd ser., 18 (1977) 185-248

Jeudy, C. "Un nouveau manuscrit du commentaire de Remi d'Auxerre a l'Ars maior de Donat" in M.H. King and W. Stevens., ed. Saints, Scholars and Heroes. Studies in Medieval Culture in Honour of Charles W. Jones (Collegeville, Minnesota 1979) pp. 113-25

Law, V. review of L. Holtz's edition of Smaragdus, to appear in Vivarium 1989

Lofstedt, B., Holtz, L., Kibre A. Smaragdus, Liber in partibus Donati, CCCM 68 (Turnhout 1986)

The commentaries of Sedulius Scottus on Donatus, Eutyches and Priscian are edited by B. Lofstedt in CCCM 40B-C, and the anonymous Ars Laureshamensis in CCCM 40A.

The Ars de nomine et verbo by Consentius, a grammarian who taught at Narbonne during the fifth century, draws upon material related to that used by Donatus and Charisius, which results at times in a close resemblance to these grammars.

- A. [none]
- B. [none]
- C. [none]
- D. TATWIN.Gramm. pp. 5-25 and 49-63 passim
- E. [none]

This work is thought to depend upon the Irish for its early transmission. After a brief period of popularity on the Continent in the ninth and early tenth centuries it was little read, like most other ancient grammars of Schulgrammatik type. There is no evidence that it was known in England in the later Anglo-Saxon period.

Additional bibliography:

Donat pp. 82-9

ILG p. 17

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Charisius [ed. K. Barwick, 2nd ed. rev. F. Kuhnert (Leipzig 1964)]

The rambling work of Flavius Sosipater Charisius, one of the longest of the grammars to have come down to us from Roman Antiquity, was compiled in or after the 360s from extensive excerpts from various sources which are juxtaposed with little attempt to harmonise conflicting information or to eliminate repetition. Among the sources named by Charisius are Cominianus, G. Iulius Romanus and Palaemon; consequently, excerpts from Charisius often bear these names, or the name Flavianus.

- A. [none, but see below]
- B. York [ML 1,17 Cominianus]
- C. [none]
- D. BONIF.Gramm.  
BEDA.Orthogr. ?
- E. BONIF.Gramm. 10,48 (Romanus); 10,61 (Romanus, Flavianus); 80,22 (Palaemon)

Both Boniface and Bede appear to make heavy use of Charisius's grammar. Note, however, that Dionisotti suggests that it was not Charisius plus the Excerpta Bobiensia that Bede used but a lost grammar of the Charisian group (p. 120 f.).

A fragmentary manuscript from an Anglo-Saxon center on the Continent, (Carlsruhe, Badische Landesbibliothek Fragm. Aug. 116 + Vienna, Nationalbibliothek 482 (fragm.)), contains the final chapters of Book II (conjunction, preposition, interjection) and Book III (the verb) (=289,19-349,15). Paris, BN lat. 7560 ff.1r-9v contains a direct copy of this Charisius excerpt.

Additional bibliography:

Donat passim

ILG p. 19

De Nonno, M. "In margine al capitolo carisiano de interiectione (311,4-315,27 B.)" in his La grammatica

dell'Anonymus Bobiensis (GL I 533-565 Keil) (Rome 1982)

Dionisotti, C. "On Bede, Grammars, and Greek" Revue Benedictine 92 (1982) 111-41

Holtz, L. "Sur les traces de Charisius" in Varron, grammaire antique et stylistique latine. Recueil offert a Jean Collart

(Paris 1978) 225-33

Law, V. "The transmission of the Ars Bonifacii and the Ars Tatuini" Revue d'histoire des textes 9 (1979) 281-88